The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1905 XLII—NO 46

RABBIT'S DEATH COST HIM $109.

Shetler Will Pay $25 and Costs for Shooting Bunny.

THE JURY TRIAL IS CONCLUDED.

Twelve Jurors, Constable, Attorneys and Principals Viewed the Land Where the Rabbit Fell January 24—Trees Said to Have Been Damaged—Jurors Took Three Ballots.

The case of the state of Ohio vs. E O. Shetler, charged with having violated the game laws of Ohio by shooting a rabbit out of season, was concluded Wednesday afternoon when the twelve jurymen brought in a verdict of guilty before Squire W. S. Spidle, and the defendant was fined $25 and costs, amounting to $109. The case attracted more than usual attention, owing to the fight put up by the defendant. Mr. Shetler retained Judge Albaugh, of Canton, as his attorney, and Attorney Luther Day, of Canton, represented the state.

The jurymen were taken to the Shetler farm near Navarre Wednesday morning to view the premises and investigate the claims of the defendant that much damage to a young orchard had been done by the rabbits. This damage he gave as the cause for shooting the rabbit.

The jurors were George Leeper, foreman, I. Ferrel, Charles Murrells. Henry Gribble, Peter Schneider, Frank Koontz, Frank Baker, Frank W. Brown, David Kerstetter, David Sauers, M. B. Schultz and John Paul. The testimony was in by 4 o'clock, and in three-quarters of an hour, after three ballots were taken, the verdict of guilty was returned.

The afternoon session of the court was disturbed by the appearance of Sheriff McKinney with a warrant for the arrest of Deputy State Game Warden Dangeleisen, the prosecutor in the case. Warden Dangeleisen had received a subpoena to go to Canton to testify in a case pending there. He refused to leave his own case, however, and a warrant for his arrest on the charge of contempt of court was filled out and Sheriff McKinney took him to Canton.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Game Warden Dangeleisen was Placed Under Arrest.

Canton Morning News: Game Warden Andrew Dangeleisen was brought into court yesterday by Sheriff McKinney under arrest, the charge being contempt of court. Dangeleisen had been cited to appear in court as a witness in the case of Millicent Rowson against Clara Dissinger and Susan R. Myers, suit having been brought by Mrs. Rowson for $5,000 for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Dangeleisen had been hired as a detective to secure evidence and according to his own admission he had been paid $15 for three days' work in shadowing the husband of Mrs. Rowson, who was supposed to be running around with other women.

The case had proceeded some time when Dangeleisen was wanted as a witness. It was reported to the court that Dangeleisen had a rabbit case on at Massillon and would not appear. The deputy clerk was notified to call him up by phone and notify him that unless he came over on the next car the sheriff would go after him. He replied that he would not come. Sheriff McKinney, armed with the proper papers, went to Massillon and placed the game warden in custody and brought him before the court. It was after 4:30 when he arrived and after the court should have adjourned.

Dangeleisen was about to step into the witness box when Judge Ambler said: "You will stand committed under $100 bail to appear in this court from day to day until you purge yourself from the charge of contempt."

Dr David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way It is a splendid blood medicine—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Young Man from Stark county to prepare for desirable position in Govt. Mail Service. Salary $800. Rapid promotion to $1500. Splendid opportunity. Address C. W., Box 1, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

BIG SPOT ON THE SUN.

Can be Plainly Seen Through Smoked Glass.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—A sun spot, believed to be one of the largest and best ever observed, has been discovered here by Prof. A. H. Cole, a local astronomer. Projected through a small opera glass on a sheet of white paper a disk measuring six inches in diameter was disclosed. Mathematical calculations proved that the spot on the surface of the sun was one-tenth of its total diameter, or over 80,000 miles in its widest part.

The spot is egg shaped and can be easily discerned through a smoked glass. It is situated east of the central portion of the sun and today will be almost in the middle of the luminary. The spot will be visible for seven days.

JURY BRINGS IN VERDICT.

Rowson vs. Dissinger Case Decided Today.

PLAINTIFF IS AWARDED $400.

Damages Were Asked for in the Sum of $5,000 for the Alienation of the Affections of Mrs. Rowson's Husband—One of Defendants Innocent.

Canton, Feb. 2.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Millicent Rowson against Mrs. Clara Dissinger and her mother, Mrs. Susan Myers, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000 damages from the defendants for the alienation of her husband's affections, retired at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Shortly before 3 o'clock they rendered a verdict, finding the defendant, Mrs. Dissinger, guilty as charged and awarding damages in the sum of $400. The jury reported that their finding in the case did not apply to Mrs. Myers, who, it was claimed by the plaintiff, permitted her daughter to meet plaintiff's husband at her home.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION.

Rare Photographs from China and Japan on Exhibition.

Joseph McKee of Philadelphia, Pa., has on exhibition in the window of Craig's pharmacy, in South Erie street, a collection of interesting and valuable photographs secured by him in China and Japan on the occasion of his visit to those countries four years ago. This collection of photographs was for a time exhibited at the H Josephine Widener branch of the Philadelphia public library, and will be in Massillon for two or three days.

OBITUARY.

MRS. DELLA WADE MENARD.

News was received today of the death of Mrs. Della Wade Menard, wife of George T. Menard, of Chicago. Mrs Menard was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wade, and formerly lived in Massillon.

DAVID EBERLY.

Navarre, Feb. 3.—David Eberly, aged 51 years, died at his home south of this village Thursday noon. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. He is survived by his wife and four children, all of the latter being married The funeral will take place from the residence on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Navarre cemetery.

ALMOND RICKARD

Navarre, Feb. 4.—Almond Rickard, aged 62 years, died at his home here at 8:30 Saturday morning as the result of a fall on January 10, when he slipped on the ice and broke his hip. Mr. Rickard was one of the best known citizens of western Stark county, where he had been engaged for many years in the buying of stock and hay. He was born in Navarre on December 27, 1842, and in 1862 married Miss Katherine Burkholder, who survives him. Their children are Manderson Rickard, of Massillon; the Misses Angela, Sarah, Effie and Nancy Rickard and William, David and James Rickard, of Navarre. The funeral will take place from the U. B. church at Navarre on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. The Rev. J. M. Poulton will officiate.

MAJOR WILBUR F. GOODSPEED.

Judge A. J. Ricks received a telegram Saturday morning announcing the death at Columbus of Major Wilbur F Goodspeed, president of the Buckeye Malleable Steel Company Major Goodspeed as a boy lived in Massillon and has many friends here. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Dr. Eyman and Steward Dudley are in Columbus.

A MASQUERADE BALL SOON.

It Will be Held a Few Days After February 15 and Will be on the Evening of the Day on Which the Trustees Meet—Date Not Yet Fully Settled—A Play to be Given.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman and Steward Parry Dudley, of the Massillon state hospital, left Thursday night for Columbus to attend a meeting of the trustees, superintendents and stewards of the state hospitals of Ohio. A meeting of this kind is held at the beginning of each year, when matters pertaining to the hospitals are discussed informally. The officials do not meet to take any decided action but chiefly discuss what is best to serve in the diningroom to the patients. Opinions are freely expressed and exchanged.

It is probable that the annual masquerade ball at the hospital will be given between February 15 and 20. For a number of years it was the custom to hold the ball on February 22, but of late years, because of other attractions in the city on that date, the ball has been held a few days earlier. It will be held on the evening of the day that the trustees meet. That day has not been fully determined upon as yet. Either Thursday or Friday following Wednesday, February 15, seems likely to be chosen as the date. The ball is one of the chief attractions of the winter season and is thoroughly enjoyed. The hospital orchestra will furnish the music.

The hospital theatrical club is looking over several plays in anticipation of presenting one during the spring. A play has been given each spring for several years as well as the one during the holidays. A play will be selected within a few weeks and work on it will be immediately commenced.

The past few days have given the new heating apparatus a thorough test and in spite of the sudden change there were no complaints from the cold. Steam heat was furnished to all cottages from the new Russell boiler without taxing its capacity.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman brought home several souvenirs of his Cuban trip which have been added to a collection of souvenirs obtained from many other places.

The dance Friday evening was attended by several parties from the city.

A card party was held Monday evening in cottage No. 1.

The health of the patients during the past month has been exceptionally good. The death rate one year ago in January was the largest in the history of the hospital. The rate this year was hardly over one-half that of a year ago.

NEARBY TOWNS.

PIGEON RUN.

Pigeon Run, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Margaret Abel has entirely recovered from a severe illness caused by eating poisoned cabbage last Sunday. Her physician thinks that the cabbage had been sprinkled with paris green to kill insects. Mrs. Abel bought it two weeks ago and served it for dinner last Sunday. Other members of the family ate of it more sparingly and were not affected.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Arthur Rohr, of Massillon, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ries, infant Willard, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Herman, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Postmaster Will A. Leonard attended the McKinley birthday banquet at Canton Tuesday evening.

The Twentieth Century euchre club was entertained Wednesday night at the home of Louis W. Rauber. Eighteen games were played. R. W. Smith and John A. Leonard won first prize. Peter Meisner, jr., and Daniel Leibole took second prize. Refreshments and lunch were served.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cure it promptly permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body; Doan's Ointment At any drug store 50 cents.

MAY LIVE A MONTH.

Banker Beckwith is Gradually Growing Weaker.

Oberlin, O., Feb. 4.—President Beckwith's condition for the last two days has remained practically unchanged. Although he is considerably weaker he was well enough yesterday to demand the attention of a barber. In regard to his condition his son said that he was steadily growing worse, but it is quite possible that he will live for a month yet.

All the claims for shares in the gift of Mr. Carnegie are not yet in, but the list is about complete and it is probable that within a few days the committee will meet and decide which ones shall share in the millionaire's benefaction. The amount of the claims fa exceeds the original gift and all but the most pressing will have to be disregarded entirely. The bank will in all probability declare its first dividend next week.

HEALTH BOARD MET FRIDAY.

Monthly Report Made by Health Officer Miller.

TWELVE DEATHS IN JANUARY.

No Quarantines Established in City During First Month of Year—Causes of Death—New Filing System to be Secured by the Board for Records and Reports.

The regular meeting of the board of health was held in the mayor's court room Friday evening, all members, with Mayor Bell and Health Officer Miller being present. Health Officer Miller made his monthly report. It showed that there were twelve deaths in Massillon during the month of January, the causes being assigned as follows: Old age 2, pneumonia 2, whooping cough 1, paralysis 1, gangrene 1, apoplexy 1, disease of the stomach 1, cancer 1, uraemia 1, shock from operation 1. According to the standard of estimates this averages ten deaths to 1,000 inhabitants.

There were thirty-eight burial permits issued during the month of January and sixteen permits for transportation of dead bodies.

One of the most gratifying items in the report was that there was not a placard for contagious diseases posted during January. Four cases of typhoid fever were reported, but not a single quarantine was established.

Two plumbing permits were issued and two miscellaneous permits were given out

The board discussed a few of the items of the annual report, which has not been submitted in full, but which will be handed to Mayor Bell within a few days. A general discussion took place on the advisability of providing a suitable file for the many records, papers, reports, and other statistics connected with the health department, which are demanded occasionally and which are now so difficult to find owing to the cramped conditions the old filing drawers and desk. It was decided that a suitable system should be purchased.

LON'T BE SATISFIED

Why be Content With Temporary Relief From Backache When a Massillon Citizen Shows You a Permanant Cure?

Don't be satisfied with relief.
Brief freedom from backache.
Reach the real of the trouble.
Cure the cause and backache disappears for good
It can be done.
Doan's Kidney Pills make lasting cures.
Experience of Massillon people prove this
Here's one Massillon case of it.

Mrs. Rose M Remmele, of 121 Wooster street, says: "I value Doan's Kidney Pills today as highly as I did in the summer of 1900 when I was pleased to give them my unqualified endorsement through our Massillon papers. The cure effected at that time, four years ago, has been permanent Other members of my family have also used Doan's Kidney Pills with good results and I know of several others who recommend them very strongly from the benefit they derived from their use. I procured this remedy at Baltzly's drug store"

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Want column ads. pay. Try it

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Damage Suit Against Massillon Coal Company.

PLAINTIFF WANTS $11,218.

Mrs. Foster, Keeper of a Canton Resort, Bound Over to Court—New Berlin Young Men Scored by an Attorney—Saloonists to Appear Before Judge Ambler on Monday.

Canton, Feb. 4.—Frank McGinnis has entered suit in common pleas court against the Massillon Coal Mining Company for $11,218 as damages and personal loss sustained by reason of an accident which it is alleged was due to negligence of the company. The petition, which was filed by Attorneys Shields, Thayer & Pomerene, avers that the defendant company is the owner and operator of Sandbank No. 5, located in the western part of Stark county. Plaintiff avers that on February 23, 1903, and for a long time prior thereto, there was at and near the intersection of two entries in the roof of the main entry a rock weighing many tons which was supported by posts. Plaintiff avers that on February 23, 1903, a large portion of the rock had fallen on the track into the mine while the plaintiff and others were going to their work in the mine in one of the defendant company's cars the car struck the rock on the track. Plaintiff alleges that the car was knocked from the track and ran against the posts supporting the large rock, knocking it down, and that he was crushed by the rock. Plaintiff alleges that his right collar bone was broken, the ligaments torn from his shoulder and chest, that his side, chest and right arm were bruised and greatly injured, his right leg bruised and that his head was severely wounded over the right eye and his eye injured. He alleges that the injuries are permanent in character and that the accident was due to the negligence of the company in providing insufficient supports for the rock. Judgment for the amount is asked.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Luna Foster, the colored keeper of an East Seventh street resort, who is charged in affidavits signed by Francis Lyttle and Joseph Strucken with cutting with intent to wound, took place before Mayor Smith Saturday morning, Police Prosecutor Hughes representing the state and Attorney A. U. Boerdner the defendant. Strucken was the first witness placed upon the stand and he gave substantially the story that he told a few minutes after the cutting took place, while he was waiting in the office of Dr. Reed to have his injuries dressed. It was to the effect that they had called at the Foster place not knowing that the people were colored, that they knocked at the door and were invited in by the mistress; that they were asked to buy drinks for the colored girls and that they had refused to pay for them when they were brought in on a tray; that Mrs. Foster had ordered them out of the place, and that they were willing to go, but desired to go out through the door they had enterd instead of the side doorway, the place being very dark. He testified that the Foster woman had struck Lyttle, but he noticed no knife, and that he himself was cut in the same fracas. Drs. Reed and McConkey both testified that the wound was undoubtedly made with a sharp instrument, such as a knife or razor. They could not say that the boys were intoxicated, paying attention to the wounds only. Lyttle was placed upon the stand as the last witness and corroborated the testimony of Strucken in every particular. Attorney Boerdner scored the young men for visiting such a place and told them they should be ashamed to file an affidavit. He did not think that sufficient evidence had been adduced to warrant his honor in binding the defendant over, but Mayor Smith deemed otherwise and held Mrs. Foster for the action of the next grand jury, her bond, which was signed by her attorney, being $500 in each case. Mayor Smith ordered affidavits prepared against the woman for keeping a house of questionable nature and against the two young men for visiting such a place. These cases will be taken up later.

Judge Ambler will continue to hold common pleas court in room No. 2 next week. Judge Harter is still engaged in holding court in Carroll county. On next Monday the court will arraign a large number of saloonists indicted by the January grand jury for violating the Sunday liquor laws or permitting gambling in their places of business. Other criminal cases will also be taken up during the fore part of the week.

Read the Want Columns daily.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

January Averaged Cold and Dry—Wheat Well Protected

The Ohio section of the weather bureau's climate and crops bulletin for January is as follows: January averaged cold and dry; wheat benefited by precipitation near last of December and has been well protected by snow during the coldest weather in January over most of the state; rye good; fruit buds in good condition; little corn remains in field; weather favorable for stripping and handling tobacco.

THE GOD OF LOVE NOW HOLDS SWAY

Beautiful Valentines Seen on Every Side.

MANY ARTISTIC LOVE TOKENS.

Some of the Finer Creations are Works of Exquisite Beauty, With Tinted Background, Cupid the Center of Attraction, Around Which are Entwined Satin Ribbons.

The valentine season has arrived and a wealth of artistic beauty, done up in love emblems with an abundance of darts and hearts, is on display in the stores. A greater number of the higher grade valentines are shown this year than ever before, while the comic and absurd prints seemingly have fallen into the background, where they deserved to be placed years ago. Many of the finer valentines are pieces of art seldom seen in this class of goods. The high priced ones are made by hand and consist of beautifully tinted celluloid in embossed figures, cupid being the center, around which are entwined ribbons to match, the whole studded with hearts and arrows.

Buster Brown has broken into the trade and he and his dog Tige are seen on every hand and in every conceivable circumstance. Foxy Grandpa and Happy Hooligan are also with us in the cheaper grades and fairly stare at the customers. The comics are to be seen in great profusion. The automobile has taken the place of the bicycle to a measure. The trade has drifted away from this penny valentine to a higher grade and no one is more pleased at this than the merchants.

Cupid and the beloved saint are responsible for about all seen in the valentines. Decorations of more or less artistic merit added to impossible rhymes furnish heart throbbings for the youth and are tempting to the last degree Merchants have supplied the market with all that is needed to suit the most varied tastes. There are valentines for young and old. The valentine habit is not confined alone to the young but those of maturer years delight in recalling the days of long ago when their hearts beat in sympathy with some love token sent by mail to another.

Of course all is not love on Valentine day or else the comic valentine would have no place. If these atrocities were done away with, there would be fewer heartaches on the day devoted to the little god of love, whose darts are sent with unerring aim in all directions, irrespective of age, creed or color.

The prices range from one cent to two and three dollars, valentines of the latter class being pieces of artistic work well worth the price asked. There are thousands of valentines offered by merchants in the five and ten cent line and buyers will be surprised to see what can be purchased at these prices.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	30
Creamery butter	35
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens spring, lb	15
Cabbage, per pound	2½
Lettuce, per lb	10
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	24 26
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	12½
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	$1.12
Oats	32-33

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	60
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10-$11

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 66.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand and Hankins's News Stand in North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1905

By rapping on wood or taking other prescribed precautions, it will be safe to note that Massillon is having a pretty good winter. Plenty of snow, a good deal of sunshine and a temperature, which most of the time has not been too low for comfort, have kept everybody in a state of tolerable cheerfulness. According to Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, the city is practically free from contagious disease, there have been no breaks in the pipe supplying Massillon with natural gas and we have had no floods. There are other causes for public gratitude but those mentioned should head the list.

The phonograph has been utilized by several playwriters as an adjunct to theatrical melodrama; now it is about to play a part in a situation in real life. Seven prisoners are being held in Jersey City on a charge of looting Pennsylvania railroad cars of $50,000 worth of goods within the last eighteen months. Among the plunder recovered were several phonographs, one of which had recorded on a new cylinder, inserted by mistake, the words of the accused men during a conference about past and future robberies. At the coming trial the telltale instrument will be brought into play. The result, it is said, will be enough to convict the men suspected literally out of their own mouths.

POLITICAL NOTES

Former Governor Peabody has no idea of abandoning the contest in Colorado. He says: "You couldn't drive me out of this contest with a pack of bloodhounds. I entered the contest with a determination to probe the frauds to the bottom, and I will be there to the finish. If the legislature in joint session declares me elected I shall take my seat. If it declares Mr. Adams elected, I shall gracefully step down." This spirit is worthy of the man who while in office lived up to the duties of the place in very trying times. He was called upon to do things, and he did them. He probably made some mistakes. He was treading a thorny and difficult path. But he kept the course, and submitted his record to the judgment of the people. —Washington Star.

Each representative and senator in congress has over sixty thousand packages of garden seeds to send out to his constituents. Congressman Tawney says there is only a difference in degree between sending out garden seeds and Durham bulls. Only give us time, perhaps the latter will come.—Boston Transcript.

The Ohio legislator who has introduced a bill making it a felony to present "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the state, seems to have aimed a tremendous blow at the bloodhound industry. —Denver Republican.

Another of the lessons to be learned from the case of Senator-elect La Follette is that the man who succeeds can suit himself concerning the brand of success he wants.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Bryan declares that the czar is no fool. The czar is silent as to Mr. Bryan.—Kansas City Star.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The Independent:

I wish to state a few facts as regards the case of Rowson against Dissinger. Mrs. Rowson, in her petition, stated she and Mr. Rowson lived happily together until January, 1902, when Mr. Rowson was in Massillon, yet on cross examination she admitted to have had trouble with Mr. Rowson as regards three women in the East. She also admitted to writing a letter to him in 1904 in which she stated she had tried for four years to win him back to his proper place. That was two years before I ever knew Mr. Rowson. Also, is it right for an attorney, after hearing the testimony of all of his witnesses, to act as a witness for himself? I leave the question with the public.

CLARA DISSINGER.

Real Estate For Sale.

The undersigned executor will offer at private sale two tracts of land, 8½ miles southwest of Massillon on Pigeon Run road. First tract of 26.59 acres, Tuscarawas township, section 25, choice land. Second tract 33.89 acres Tuscarawas township, section 25

JOHN J WEFLER,
Executor of John Wefler, deceased.

RATE BILLS NUMEROUS

Nearly Every Member of Congress Has One.

A VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENT

Washington Statesmen Who Said Nothing Would Be Done to Curb Railroad Rebates Now Talking of Passing a Bill This Session.

Washington, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The progress toward carrying out the ideas of the president regarding the control of railroad rates may be somewhat slow, but it is none the less sure. The apprehension of those who doubt the expediency of such legislation and who are very much opposed to it shows how much nearer we are to something being done in this line before the expiration of this congress. "An extra session if there is no rate legislation," is what the president has said. And that means legislation, for a bill which failed in this congress would be passed in the next. "In that case, why not pass the bill now?" is a query that is frequently heard.

Every Man Has a Bill.

The member of congress who has not some kind of an idea regarding rate legislation which he has embalmed in congress by introducing it as a bill is quite rare these days. Several men have gone much farther and introduced several measures of this kind. Every bill has received notice, because in this peculiar condition of affairs no one has been able to tell which is the right one or which one will finally be adopted. More than one has been advertised as "an administration measure," but few have been stamped with the president's sign manual. In fact, the president has not outlined a bill, but has merely insisted that something should be done to meet the complaints of shippers and correct acknowledged abuses. While so many bills have been proposed, there have not been many that meet approval among a certain set of senators—in fact, a large number—who do not want any rate legislation at this time.

Wouldn't Make It Official.

During the Smoot investigation Judge Tayler, attorney for the protestants, had a great many statements that appeared in the official paper of the Mormon church inserted in the record as church doctrine, and when it was suggested to one of the counsel of Senator Smoot that the demand for the testimony in the case might be met by printing it in the paper the counsel replied: "I would do that if it were not for one thing. Should there ever be another investigation and the prosecution saw this in the paper they would try to prove it all was a part of the standard works of the Mormon church. Judge Tayler has insisted that every book, pamphlet or circular that was ever printed by the church paper should be accepted as a part of the Mormon creed. If there had been any advantage in it I think that he would have included the advertisements."

Curtis Has a Luncheon.

Some remark in the house reminded Representative Curtis of Kansas of an incident that happened to him when he was at Los Angeles, Cal., and he related it to a few friends. He had made the acquaintance of a very agreeable man, and after a day or two was invited to luncheon. It was one of those affairs more like a dinner than a luncheon, for it was a very elaborate meal. Just as the luncheon was about finished and the coffee was on the table a messenger called his acquaintance to the telephone.

"See here," he said to Curtis, "don't you let your coffee get cold. Go ahead and drink it. I'll be back in a moment."

Curtis drank his coffee and waited. His acquaintance never did return, and the Kansas congressman paid the bill, amounting to over $7. And he has never seen the man since.

The "Catalo" In Congress.

It was during the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill that a large number of congressmen learned for the first time that there was such a thing as the "catalo." Representative Stephens of Texas wanted some of the government money for an experimental breeding station and mentioned that one animal, the "catalo," would no doubt prove a useful animal in fifty years.

"What is a 'catalo?'" asked a member.

"A cross between a buffalo and a Polled Angus," replied Stephens.

"Yes, but the 'catalo' is beyond the experimental stage," said Representative Wadsworth. "The skin of this animal sells for $250."

Stephens also explained that on a place known as the Goodnight ranch there was the largest herd of buffaloes in the world.

Secretary Wilson's Hen.

"Before we pass from this experimental breeding business I want to know how many stations there are," said Representative Bartlett of Georgia.

"The secretary," explained Wadsworth, "has established a chicken breeding farm in Maine, where he hopes to produce a hen that will lay 200 eggs in a year. He has also established a horse breeding branch in connection with the Colorado station, where he hopes to produce a carriage type of horses."

"I would like to inquire," said Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania, "if that hen is expected to lay more than one egg a day."

As soon as the laugh which followed subsided Wadsworth replied somewhat doubtfully: "Well, that is to be found out. It may depend upon the weather."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

About the best way in which to use some of the spare time of the winter season on the farm is to work out a complete plan of farm operations for the coming season. Some men never know what they are going to do with their farms until spring comes.

Many of the bank failures of the west are attributable to the feeding of cattle for beef, more, it is said, than to any other one cause, but we have yet to hear of a single failure either of the dairyman himself or the bank which lent him money where the cow took the place of the steer. Dairying is about the safest business, take it all around, which any farmer can take up. The price of butter fluctuates less from year to year than almost any other farm commodity.

The grower of corn can well afford to put in some of the spare hours of the winter carefully sorting and selecting his seed corn. If he will put in a day's work on each half bushel of seed he will be making more money than in any day's work done during the whole year. A two-thirds stand of corn means a two-thirds crop. Seed weak in vitality produces either barren stalks or nubbins. The man who will cheerfully pay $150 for a bull can well afford to apply the same principle with reference to his seed corn.

The first duty of the farmer is to provide food, clothing and shelter for his family, his next duty to properly feed and protect his stock and his third to care for and keep fertile the soil which he works. Most men will do the first, only a few are remiss in regard to the second, but there is a raft of sinners concerning the third. Men go on year after year plowing the same old fields, sowing the same old crops and growing the same old weeds, seemingly unable to realize or else indifferent to the fact that their land is wearing out. Forty bushels of wheat to the acre have been grown in England upon a soil which has been cultivated by man for a thousand years, but it was not accomplished after the way of the grain growers' land piracy of these modern times. Rotation, fertilizing with clover and manure, seasons of rest in pasture and weed destruction must be adopted as a farm policy if the fertility of the soil of even these fertile prairies of the northwest is to be maintained.

We meet every day an old man sixty-five or more years old. He is a common laborer, and from his begrimed appearance we judge that he is a shoveler of coal. His face and hands are a study, his gray hair and beard showing in marked contrast with his grimy appearance, while his hands, calloused, knotty and wrinkled with age, would, separated from him, hardly be recognized as those of a human being. As we see this old fellow we have become curious to know how and why it is that he, so stooped, so infirm, so aged, so every way seemingly worthy of an easier lot in life, must needs so toil at his time of life in order to just live, for it cannot be that any other motive could possibly prompt him to such a life. Why is he so poor? Who knows? Has he been denied a chance at the splendid opportunities of this country? Is he poorly endowed mentally and intellectually? Has he been less wise than bird or animal, not knowing how to live? Has some unpreventable misfortune overtaken him—fire loss or sickness—or is he just poor in his old age because he liked whisky, cards and a devil of a good time when he was young and strong? Anyhow his life is one of the all too common, pitiful tragedies of life, be the cause what it may.

A new form of competition has arisen all through the creamery sections of the west—the centralized butter factory of the cities, drawing its supply of separated cream from a wide radius of territory by rail shipments. In many localities the competition of these factories is driving the old co-operative local creamery to the wall, if not securing all its patrons, at least enough to prevent the local creamery from doing business. Of course to secure this patronage the town concern at first pays more than the local creamery can, and lots of farmers are foolish enough to bite at the bait and deliberately place themselves in the power of what can be easily one of the most tyrannical of trusts and combines. Skulduggery is mighty easy in the matter of cream tests, and the farmer will sooner or later find it is no fun to try to settle a deal of that sort with the other fellow located 200 miles from him. He will not be able to go to the creamery and have a row with the buttermaker over his tests, as he has been doing. When the farmer has got rid of his local school, his local creamery, his local paper, he might as well get rid of his local church and pay tribute to a city parson. When this time comes he will be easier skinned than ever before. Maintain all your local institutions, and when the trust devil comes around tempting you tell him to go to his own place.

The best things are nearly always produced at a profit, the average things sometimes are, and the poorest never.

Even if it does take six years longer and costs a hundred millions more to do it, it will pay this country to construct a sea level canal at Panama. This work is for all time, a world building contract, and the very vastness and importance of the work demands that it should be done in the best way.

We passed by the homestead of a farmer last fall who had moved his sheds and old barn to get rid of the accumulated piles of manure which surrounded them, while every acre of his farm was pleading mutely for the fertilizer which he despised. Not very much can be done for this sort.

The farmers living along the lines of the trolley roads are finding in them an unthought of source of convenience in farm operations in the use of the electric current taken from the circuit for the purposes of lighting the farm home and the furnishing of power for the operation of farm machinery. The man who fights the establishment of a trolley road through or near his farm is fighting the best thing which ever came to him or ever will.

There are two men in the west engaged this winter on decidedly novel work. Each is working in the basement of his house and has a pile of sand and some barrels of cement. The one is molding handsome blocks with which to build a nice house next summer, and the other is making drainage from the same material and in the same manner with which to reclaim the wet places on his farm. Why is not this a good scheme?

The Wolf river apple seems to have a mission in the line of giving the individual and the county or state which produces them credit for raising the largest and handsomest apples ever seen, of fooling innumerable suckers who know nothing about fruit, of paying fine prices for an utterly worthless fruit. We have all read of the apples of Sodom which turned to ashes on the lips, and the Wolf river is a lineal descendant of that breed. This is clearly a case where good looks get the better of goodness.

Where is the country going to put all these Russians, Italians, Sardinians, Arabs, Huns and Bulgarians who constitute now almost the entire type of immigrants which the country is receiving? None of them takes kindly to the farm or the soil, but swarm to the cities and fester and breed in the worst of the tenement sections, living as garbage collectors, peddlers, sweat shop workers and tramps. A hundred times better bar these out and invite the Japanese, or even the Chinese, when we would at least have a supply of reliable indoor and outdoor help.

A bad winter storm nowadays brings out many thrilling and interesting reminiscences of life in the western prairie country in the pioneer days. With the snowfall greater and cold more intense than now, with none of the comforts and conveniences common to people today—no warm house, no big barns, no fur overcoats, no overshoes, no railroads and the highways mere trails across the prairies—the struggle for life was something almost tragic. The hardy settlers were ingenious, however, and soon learned how to ameliorate the annoyance of a winter blockade. The snow, while putting a paralysis on all work, was used as a means of protection from the cold, and dugout and shed were soon warmly packed with the drifts, fuel and fodder for the stock and food for the family were stored up beforehand, and a period of hibernation followed the oncoming of the deep snow and the cold weather; in fact, there was less fretting and complaining then than now, when a storm even for one day blocks railway and highway. Those were great old times.

The feeding of 100,000,000 people will be the biggest problem in this country inside of twenty-five years. A standard of living has been developed under American conditions which demands much to eat and of a very great variety. The teeming millions of the old world are content to live on the plainest and coarsest of food, the Englishman content with his bread, cheese and beer; the Irishman with his potatoes and clabber, the Scotchman with his oatmeal and whisky, the German with black bread and horse sausage, the Italian with his macaroni and oil, the Russian with his rye bread and vodka, while in this country the spread on the table of even the common laborer would be a festival banquet for these unfed or underfed hordes. If the time ever comes when any such bill of fare should become compulsory for the common people of this country, then look out for trouble, and lots of it. The best way in which to prevent any such condition is to take an increasing interest in agriculture and the maintenance of soil fertility and crop production, for all food comes primarily from the soil save the crop of the ocean waters, this to the end that an abundance of good food may be produced cheaply. Religion, politics, commerce, transportation, are each important issues ever with us, but the biggest problem to meet in the future years is to provide an ample supply of good food for the American people, for when men become hungry they become vicious, rebellious, unreasonable, and with the masses of America in this condition what is to become of the republic? The young man who is making a study of the soil and its productive capacity has taken up not only a fascinating profession, but is engaged in a most patriotic work.

WORNOUT LAND.

We are in receipt of an inquiry from a northern Illinois farmer as to the best method of restoring fertility to a wornout farm, the farm presumably being there located. It is difficult to prescribe in a case of this kind without knowing more about the actual condition of the patient—the kind of soil, the treatment which has brought it into such a demoralized condition, etc. In a general way—and that is the only way in which we will attempt to answer the question—it may be said that soils become impoverished and unproductive because of the using up of the humus (decayed vegetable or organic matter) and the nitrogen which they once possessed and which are absolutely indispensable to the profitable production of crops. If these two elements be restored to the wornout soil its regeneration will have been accomplished. This process cannot be accomplished in any one year or two years, but takes time. The humus may be restored to the soil in various ways—by pasturage, by liberal fertilizing with barnyard manure, by the plowing under of green crops, a happy combination of the three methods securing the best results. Nitrogen may be returned to the soil in two ways—by the direct application of some form of the many nitrate commercial fertilizers or by the slower and better method of growing such crops as will take the nitrogen from the air and put it in the soil, clover, alfalfa, soy beans and cowpeas being the four best plants to work with for this purpose. Assuming that we had a field of, say, clayey soil, which was worked out to a finish, we would try to give it twenty-five loads of manure to the acre, then would plow and pulverize it to a fine seed bed, then sow it to cowpeas, then plow these under in September and sow to rye, pasture the rye and sow clover in the spring, still pasturing the rye, and keep the field in clover for two seasons, turning the second crop under in September of the second year. The chances are that a field so treated would produce a very fine crop of either wheat or corn the next season and with fair and liberal treatment and a clover re-enforcement every five years continue to improve in fertility. Other parts of the farm—for one could not well doctor a whole farm this way at one time—should be got into grass of some sort, this to be fertilized as far as possible to await its turn for the treatment above outlined. There are two other helps. Possibly tile draining would accomplish much, this depending upon the land, of course. Then eternal war should be waged on weeds, which on many farms are more responsible for impoverished soil than any crops ever produced upon it. And lastly not a mouthful of hay or a pound of grain should ever be sold from this farm while the process of regeneration is going on, but everything produced on the farm should be consumed there by some kind of live stock. The cow is the one animal which will work in most happy conjunction with the method given.

DEEP PLOWING.

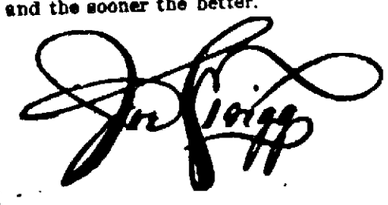
Some men have the notion that deep plowing is the great means of keeping up the fertility of the soil and raising big crops, this notion perhaps growing out of the old saw:

Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn both to sell and to keep.

But this is not an infallible rule for promoting a good system of farming by a good deal. Many a man has found that deep plowing has proved a positive injury to his land. It is always that way with gravelly or very porous subsoils. Land with a hardpan subsoil is benefited by subsoiling rather than by deep plowing. Plowing to an average depth of four inches, with an extra deep plowing once in five or six years to the depth of six inches, proves to be the best treatment for all prairie soils of black loam on a clay formation. We have never yet known a deeper working of this sort of soil to increase the crop yield and have known it many a time to decrease it. That soil is best worked where capillary action is most promoted and surface drainage best secured. A possible exception can be made in the case of root crops—sugar beets, carrots, mangels and parsnips—which to secure their best development need a mellow soil to grow in to the depth of one foot or more.

A GOOD TIME.

We have never known a better time than the present for any man to improve the grade of cattle, whether dairy or beef animals, kept on his farm. Registered and pedigreed stock has become plentiful and very reasonable in price. It is high time to go out of the ring streaked and speckled business both in the dairy, the feed yard, the hog pen and the poultry yard. Just as well put the work and feed into good and well bred animals as poor ones. Once started in the good work, money would not hire you to go back to the old way. Never mind if your wife pokes fun at you and your neighbors mock you; just go right ahead and see 'em all come to your way of doing inside of three years. The most prejudiced and thick headed old granger can realize the difference between the run of the market and the top of it when he gets in Chicago with a lot of steers or a cream check from a cow which amounts to $50 a year and one at $25. There is a great agricultural reform in progress, and it means better stock, bigger cream checks, fewer weeds, larger crops, fewer acres to work and more money in the bank. Better get in line, and the sooner the better.



Weak, Nervous, Worn Out Women

Bloodless, Irritable, Despondent Women, Subject to All Sorts and Varieties of Nervous Troubles, Find a Positive Cure in

DR. A. W CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

The world is full of women whose daily life is one long struggle against diseases peculiar to their sex—whose days and nights are full of quiet, patient suffering. The head, the seat of pain and pressure—the result of nerve depression and physical weakness brought on by uterine or ovarian trouble—the nerves on edge—inclined to laugh or cry at anything—an ever present dragging in the back, hips and limbs—a feeling of utter weakness—lassitude and despondency. To these people Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are of incomparable value, having as they do the power to rebuild, to reinvigorate and resupply every organ, every nerve, every muscle with the lost energy, and to insure a complete return to health, strength and vigor again.

Mrs. John Bailey of Jackson St., Penn Yan, N. Y., says:

"I was told that Dr A. W Chase's Nerve Pills were a great nerve medicine, and as I needed one badly, I got a box. My nerves were very weak—I lacked ambition and strength and my heart action was very weak. I used the Pills as directed and they made my nerves quiet and steady—the heart action strong and regular and the appetite good, my sleep became restful and I feel altogether like another person. I think as a remedy in female complaints as well, they are grand, curing the headaches and heavy, dragging feeling rapidly and easily—this I know from experience and I am glad to recommend them." 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co, Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D, on every package

For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, O.

Her Reserve.

"I trust, Miss Tappit," said the kindly employer to his stenographer, "that you have something in reserve for a rainy day."

"Yes, sir," answered the young woman; "I am going to marry a man named Mackintosh."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Brilliant.

"Did my diamonds call forth any comment?" asked Mrs. Cumrox.

"Yes, indeed," answered Miss Cayenne. "I heard several people refer to you as the human chandelier."—Washington Star.

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And is Gargling With
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That's one way of using it. Take it, gargle it, or spray it. TONSILINE never fails. 25 and 50 cents. All druggists.
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AGAINST RATE BILL

Pennsylvania Congressmen Not in Accord With the President's Policy.

FEAR RAILROADS WILL SUFFER

Conference of Republican Members of House of Representatives Indorse Esch-Townsend Bill to Extend Powers of Interstate Commission.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Republicans of the house of representatives in conference adopted as a party measure the bill extending rate-making powers to the Interstate Commerce commission as agreed upon by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce and known as the Esch-Townsend bill.

The conference instructed the house committee on rules to bring in a rule providing for consideration of the measure, beginning at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning next and continuing until 4 o'clock Wednesday, when a vote shall be taken. No amendments will be allowed to the bill, although the first vote is to be taken on the Davey bill as the Democratic substitute for legislation on the railway rate subject.

The conference developed opposition to the measure. The only test vote taken was on a motion to postpone the matter for a further conference next Tuesday. This was lost, 44 to 107. Efforts were made to amend the bill during the conference, but all of these failed. Fault was found with the bill on the ground that it did not include regulation for the private car evil and terminal charges. The advocates of the bill contested these criticisms, claiming that authority was contained in the bill to correct them.

Mahon and Sibley Opposed.

Messrs. Mahon and Sibley of Pennsylvania were conspicuous in their opposition to any legislation at this time, both contending that sufficient time had not been given to the consideration of the subject. Pennsylvania, Mr. Mahon said, was the state most affected, and he thought that the millions of money involved in the proposed legislation should not be jeopardized by hasty legislation.

Mr. Wanger, also of Pennsylvania, took a different attitude from that of his colleagues and said that he would support the proposed measure unless he was convinced that something better could be offered.

The speech that most impressed members was delivered by Mr. Payne of New York, the majority leader, who, in answer to Mr. Mahon's allegations that the proposed bill would result in confiscation and great hardship, said that the bill in its present shape did not provide for anything more than what was in the original interstate commerce act and which had stood for 10 years, at the end of which time the railroads raised the question of the legality of the enforcement of the decisions of the commission as to rates, the courts sustaining the contention that there was no power vested in the commission to fix rates. In other words, he said the very law now proposed was in effect for 10 years and had operated to the satisfaction of the railroads.

Pennsylvanians Hold Meeting.

At a caucus of 20 of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the house the following resolution presented by Mr. Wanger was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the caucus of Republican representatives be informed by Mr. Bates, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, that it is the unanimous concensus of opinion of the Republican representatives of Pennsylvania that the meeting should be a free conference and that if necessary one or more such conferences be held for discussion of the proposed legislation respecting interstate commerce."

HOLDS ADVANCED VIEW.

Railroad Rate Regulation Not Objected to by A. J. Cassatt.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—By reason of the wide discussion on the subject of interstate commerce legislation and of the advanced views which the Pennsylvania railroad management were believed to entertain upon this question, a representative of the Associated Press called on A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, to ascertain his views upon this subject.

Mr. Cassatt said that the management of the Pennsylvania had for some years recognized the reasonableness of legislation providing for the governmental regulation of rates under proper safeguards to the owners of railway properties. While these views, Mr. Cassatt said, had not at first been shared by some of the leading railroads, who naturally had a good deal of apprehension as to the result of conferring the power to deal with the very complicated questions involved upon any body composed of men without special training and experience in such matters, yet he believed there was now a general disposition to acquiesce in proper legislation upon this subject.

Mr. Cassatt said the question of preventing discriminations or preference between shippers by the payment of rebates or by any other device seemed to be confounded in the minds of the public with that of governmental regulation of rates. The former subject was already dealt with by the federal statute known as the Elkins act passed in 1903, he said, in as effective a way as possible by any legislative enactment, unless, perhaps, in the case of private car lines, where further legislation might possibly be needed to bring them under the provisions of the Elkins act and that this would be met by the Overstreet bill which is now on its passage through congress.

Mr. Cassatt was clear in his conviction that any legislation which would deny the right to appeal to the existing courts in the ordinary course of business for the determination of questions affecting property in which so many citizens are directly interested, either as employes or as holders of securities, and upon the prosperity of which that of the general business of the country so largely depends, would not only be an unjust and unfair discrimination, but might result disastrously to the public welfare. Mr. Cassatt referred to the fact that the amount of money invested in railway property was about $12,000,000,000, represented by securities mostly held in this country and very widely distributed among the people, and that the number of employes was about 1,200,000.000.

SANTA FE ACCUSED.

Wilful and Persistent Violation of Law Is Charged.

Washington, Feb. 4.—"Flagrant, wilful and continuous violation" of the law during the past five years is the way in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is arraigned in a decision promulgated by the Interstate Commerce commission on the "alleged unlawful rates and practices" of that road in the transportation of coal and mine supplies, involving a so the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The main points of the decision, summarizing the way in which it is alleged the law has been violated and disregarded are as follows:

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company has for the last five years wilfully and continuously violated this provision of the law in the respects above stated.

"Feb. 19, 1903, the so-called 'Elkins bill' was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case transport traffic until a tariff had been published, and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000 for each offense. The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the concession. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron company systematically and continuously violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned from the day of its passage down to Nov. 27, 1904, when the tariffs under which this coal moved were reduced in all cases $1.15. It would seem that the El Paso and Southwestern railroad was also in violation of the same statute during that period, but that company was not a party to this proceeding and has not been heard.

"It shall be further observed that on March 25, 1902, the United States circuit court, in a suit begun at the instance and request of the Interstate Commerce commission, enjoined the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company to observe in all respects its published schedules of rates. That company from the date of this injunction down to Nov. 27, 1904, was apparently in disregard of that order of court in its failure to maintain these coal tariffs."

SWAYNE MAKES ANSWER.

Admits Specific Charges Against Him But Excuses Them.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Through his counsel Judge Swayne made formal response in the senate to the articles of impeachment made by the house of representatives. The answer was a formidable document in point of size. Each of the 12 articles of impeachment was answered at length. In every case the fact charged was admitted, but explained from Judge Swayne's personal point of view, and in addition it was contended that even if the conditions were true as charged they were not of a character to justify proceedings for impeachment for "high crimes and misdemeanors."

The answer was read by ex-Senator Thurston and when he concluded the senate issued an order requiring the house to file its formal reply by next Monday and directed that all pleadings shall be in by the 9th so that the trial may proceed on the 10th.

After the trial was suspended Messrs. Stone, Berry and Morgan spoke in opposition to the joint statehood bill in its present form.

After a week of discussion on the postoffice appropriation bill (carrying $180,787,413) passed the house, following the defeat of a motion by Mr. Moon of Tennessee to recommit it with instructions to strike out the provision for special mail facilities on trunk lines. Propositions by Mr. Watson of Indiana to exclude the civil service rules from rural carriers and by Mr. Griggs of Georgia for the dismissal of postal employes belonging to any association or organization having for its object the increasing of salaries, excited sharp debate.

Senate Confirms Postmasters.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate confirmed the nominations of these Pennsylvania postmasters: E. M. Frye, Monessen; W. L. Stevenson, West Newton; Ammon M. Aurand, Beaver Springs; William B. Palmer, Clifton Heights; Johnson D. Neely, Derry Station.

14,000 Belgian Miners Strike.

Mons, Belgium, Feb. 4.—About 14,000 miners struck for higher wages

RIOTING IN POLAND

Soldiers Fire on Strikers at Lodz, Killing Six and Wounding 48.

EMPEROR RECEIVES PRINTERS

Alternately Scolds Them and Praises Them and Promises Reform—Novelist Gorky to Be Tried—Grippenberg and Kuropatkin Disagree.

There is no improvement discernible in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnovice, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike, with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck.

The disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed six and wounded 48, has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnovice was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikers. In Warsaw the workmen in 42 sugar manufactories have struck.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges, but whether before a civil or a military court has not been determined. The assembly of the nobility of the province of Moscow has voted to memorialize the throne for an elective legislative body. Governor General Trepoff regards the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory.

Ill health is assigned as the reason of the retirement of Lieutenant General Grippenberg from the command of the second army of Manchuria. His successor is Lieutenant General Myloff, a veteran of the Turkish campaign.

Warsaw, Feb. 4.—According to the best information obtainable the official list of persons killed during the disturbance here contains over 300 names, in addition to many unidentified bodies lying at the receiving vault in the cemetery. A group of soldiers outside a liquor store fired on passers-by without warning, killed a shopkeeper and wounded another man.

London, Feb. 4.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says Emperor Nicholas received at Tsarskoe-Selo a deputation of five workmen from the Star printing works. He questioned each man closely regarding the character of the work and hours of employment, expressed satisfaction with those who had conscientiously performed their duty and said he hoped to visit the establishment in person.

In dismissing the delegation he asked them to convey thanks in his name to their comrades, who had done good work in the service of the state. He expressed satisfaction with the bearing of the delegates. At the conclusion of the interview the delegates were given permission to visit the palace buildings and afterwards were entertained at dinner.

Trouble in Manchurian Camp.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—It is rumored that Lieutenant General Grippenberg has asked to be relieved of his command. According to the version prevalent in military circles General Grippenberg telegraphed direct to the emperor requesting to be relieved because of the alleged failure of General Kuropatkin to afford him proper support in the operations against Sandepas.

The Russ severely criticizes General Kuropatkin on the ground that General Grippenberg's flanking movement was doomed to failure unless immediately followed by a general advance.

Paris, Feb. 4.—An official dispatch from Manila says that an American squadron, composed of 15 warships, sailed from the island of Luzon for the southern waters of the archipelago with the object of maintaining neutrality in American waters, both as to the Russian and Japanese fleets.

New York, Feb. 4.—An official of the United States Steel corporation said that negotiations for the sale of a large tonnage of steel rails to the Russian government have been suspended.

WILL TRY 4-CENT FARE.

Cleveland Trolley Company Abandons 3-Cent Experiment.

Cleveland, Feb. 4.—Beginning Monday the Cleveland Electric Railway company will carry passengers the full distance on the several lines of its tracks in this city for 4 cents. Should a transfer be required the fare will be 5 cents.

The new fare supplants the experiment with a 3-cent fare within a two-mile zone, a system which, according to President Andrews of the Cleveland Electric Railway company, has proven neither profitable to the company nor popular with the people.

Died for Want of Food and Heat.

Bridgeton, N. J., Feb. 4.—Jeremiah Murry and his wife were found dead at their home on Gibes Hill. The aged couple were in destitute circumstances and it is supposed they died from lack of proper food and heat.

Navy Yard Sentry Kills Robber.

New York, Feb. 4.—James Sebery, one of four men caught in the act of robbing the Brooklyn navy yard, was shot and killed by Private Laurence T. Milton, a sentry. Sebery's three companions escaped.

Bad Fire in East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Ill., Feb. 4.—Six of the largest office and store buildings here were destroyed or badly damaged by fire and several persons were injured. The loss is $265,000.

WOMAN'S HOME BURNS.

One Aged Occupant Perishes and Others Are Seriously Injured.

Buffalo, Feb. 4.—Fire last night destroyed a part of the Ingleside home for women. In a panic among the 50 inmates of the place one woman was killed and four were seriously hurt.

The dead: Mrs. Mary Kyttle, 50 years old, suffocated.

The injured: Mrs. Betsy Caldwell, 84 years old, overcome by smoke, condition serious; Mrs. Margaret Greishaber, 50 years old, fell from ladder, internally injured; Miss Nora Englehart, 60 years old, jumped from third story window, leg broken and internally injured; Mrs. Marion Orton, ill in bed, suffering from smoke and shock, may die.

Mrs. Kyttle succeeded in getting out of the building, but returned for some unknown reason and perished. Mrs. Greishaber also returned to the building upon learning that a friend could not be found among those outside. The firemen refused to allow her to enter the door and she started to climb a fire escape. When she reached the windows on the second floor she lost her hold and fell to the ground. Mrs. Orton was a bedridden invalid and was reached by a fireman.

ENGINEER'S BRAVE DEED.

Stops Runaway Fire Horses at Risk of His Life.

New York, Feb. 4.—A display of courage in the face of danger was witnessed when the driver of a fire engine was thrown from his seat by a collision and the horses started on a wild run. The driver's life and possibly the lives of other persons, was saved by the prompt, cool action of Engineer Corley who climbed around the swaying boiler and down on to the pole until he got possession of the reins and brought the frightened horses to a standstill.

The engine was racing to a fire in the Bronx and had just crossed the Third Avenue bridge when it collided with a delivery wagon with a crash which threw the driver from his seat and started the horses on a mad run. In falling the driver grasped the pole between the horses and was dragged for blocks.

In making his way to the driver's seat the engineer was obliged to grasp the hot steampipes. On reaching the front of the engine Corley climbed down on the pole, secured the reins and after a brief struggle brought the frightened horses to a standstill.

PLEAS BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Receives Many Requests for Clemency for Mrs. Edwards.

Harrisburg, Feb. 4.—The reprieve by Governor Bell of Vermont of Mrs. Mary Rogers, who was to have been hanged Friday, has brought to Governor Pennypacker telegrams from all over the country asking him to reprieve Mrs. Kate Edwards, who is under sentence of death in Reading on Feb. 16.

So far as the governor is concerned the entire matter is up to the board of pardons and that body will not meet until the day before that set for Mrs. Edwards's hanging. He has no authority to grant a pardon or commute a sentence except upon the written recommendation of the board.

Cleveland, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick has refused to sign a petition to Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to commute the sentence of Kate Edwards, convicted of the murder of her husband and sentenced to be hanged, to life imprisonment.

OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE.

Philadelphia Grand Jury Says They Prosper Through Vice.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—A presentment made by the grand jury to Judge Audenried in the criminal court contains a statement that organized vice exists in this city and that the responsibility for it rests upon David J. Smyth, director of public safety, and other high police officials. The grand jury further declares that political leaders are in some cases connected with disreputable resorts and through the influence of these politicians the resorts are exempt from police interference.

The presentment states that a number of policemen were examined and in every case they testified that where vicious establishments came under their notice they reported them to their superiors and that in many cases no further action was taken.

EDITOR DIES OF BURNS.

Night Robe Catches Fire, Inflicting Fatal Injuries.

Piqua, O., Feb. 4.—Issac S. Morris, editor of the Piqua Call, is dead from burns. He stood by an open grate fire warming before dressing and as he turned away, his night robe caught fire. His entire body was severely burned.

Mr. Morris was one of the oldest active newspaper men in the state. In 1864 he purchased an interest in the Eaton Register, which he sold in 1874, and came to Piqua where shortly after he began the publication of the Miami Helmet. In 1883 the Daily Call was first published from his office. Mr. Morris was 80 years of age.

FARMER TREED BY WOLVES ALMOST DIES FROM COLD.

Lacrosse, Wis., Feb. 4.—Pursued by wolves and treed for eight hours with the temperature 20 degrees below zero has been the experience of Hans Peterson, a farmer of Corn Valley. He was found by rescuers wedged in the tree's branches. He was unconscious and his hands, feet and face were frozen.

MOTIVE IS MISSING

Chain of Evidence in Watchung Murder Case Lacks an Important Link.

SUSPECT GIVES HIMSELF UP

He Can Give No Account of His Wanderings Since He Left Harlem on Monday—Grocer Williams Was Shot in the Back.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 4.—A motive is the only missing link in a strong chain of circumstantial evidence connecting George H. Wood, a structural iron worker of New York, with the murder of George Williams, a young grocer of Watchung, N. J., whose body was found in his sleigh on the road to Warrenville.

Wood answers the description of the stranger who hired Williams to drive him to Mt. Horeb. Mrs. Pollock, who lives at Mt. Horeb, is Wood's grandmother. She says Wood drove out to see her from Plainfield several days this week.

Wood's room at the Farmer's hotel here was searched. A 32 caliber revolver, some loaded 32-caliber shells and three empty cartridges of the same size were found, together with a slouch hat and valise, which Wood, now under arrest in New York, admits having left somewhere.

Williams was shot from behind through the heart and was instantly killed. A bullet extracted from the body proved to be the same caliber as those found in Wood's room in the hotel. No attempt at robbery was made, Williams's body being found with the clothing tightly buttoned where he had fallen in the bottom of the sleigh immediately after being shot.

Suspected Man Surrenders.

New York, Feb. 4.—Declaring that he wanted to surrender himself as he had heard that he was wanted by the police of Plainfield for the murder of George Williams, a grocer of Watchung, N. J., in a sleigh in the outskirts of Warrenville, Thursday afternoon, George H. Wood, 26 years old, an iron worker, living in Harlem, surrendered last night to the police of the West Twentieth street station. Wood said his memory was more or less of a blank regarding what happened to him or where he had been for nearly a week. By the Plainfield authorities the police were assured that Wood was the man who started on the sleigh ride which ended in the grocer's death.

Wood was accompanied to the police station by his wife and the latter's brother, John Bischoff, with whom he had been staying in West Twenty-seventh street. The only discrepancy between the appearance of Wood and the description given by the Plainfield police was the absence of a mustache.

Wood told the police he left this city last Monday with a man named Mack, for whom he had worked in the iron business. He said their destination was to be Searsdale, Pa., where Mack was to start him in business, having given him $1,000 for that purpose.

Can't Remember Week's Doings.

Wood says he remembers scarcely anything more. Whether they were in Searsdale or not, he says, he does not know, nor does he remember what became of the $1,000 or Mack. He says he has an impression he was in Trenton, but is positive he was not in Plainfield.

When the police asked him what had become of his valise and slouch hat, Wood said he had lost them. The Plainfield police say that the stranger who accompanied Williams left a valise and hat behind him.

PEABODY'S CASE DWINDLES.

Many Ballots Declared Fraudulent Prove to Be Honest.

Denver, Feb. 4.—At the session of the joint legislative committee considering the Peabody-Adams gubernatorial contest James H. Pershing, a Republican lawyer who acted as supreme court watcher in precinct 6, ward 8, testified that the election in that precinct was conducted with absolute honesty, although one expert had testified there were over 60 ballots written by one or two persons.

Ten witnesses were examined, each of whom identified his ballot as one of those which the Peabody experts had declared to have been written by two or three persons.

From one precinct where an expert had testified 17 Democratic and six Republican ballots were written by one person the Democratic attorneys produced six men, each of whom identified one of the Republican ballots as the one he wrote. This completely demolished the expert's report on this group of Republican ballots. All of these witnesses were business men.

Subway Signs Must Go.

New York, Feb. 4.—Steps to compel the removal of all advertising signs from the subway stations were taken by Mayor McClellan, following an opinion by corporation counsel stating that the company had no legal right to use the subway stations for the display of advertisements.

Frozen to Death on Front Porch.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 4.—John Beachy, aged 29, was found frozen to death on the front porch of his store at Grantsville, Md. He was in a sitting posture.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Summary of Business Conditions Throughout the Country.

New York, Feb. 4.—Dun's weekly review of trade today says:

Trade progresses steadily, all speculative excesses having been avoided thus far, and the numerous negotiations now pending indicate that the maximum of activity is yet to come. Some irregularity in reports for the first month were undoubtedly due to exceptionally severe weather. The weakness of cotton also had a tendency to check operations at the south. Distribution of merchandise is once more on a liberal scale, traffic blockades having disappeared, and in many cases large clearance sales having disposed of burdensome stocks. Collections are still somewhat irregular. Few labor disputes are interrupting work, although several new controversies are threatened. Manufacturing plants are making the best returns.

Iron furnaces and steel mills operate close to their full capacity, and the quarterly report of the leading concern showed an enormous tonnage of business on the books. Woolen mills maintain records of activity, but there is still much to be desired at cotton plants, and shoe factories have only a moderate amount of business in sight. Prices of hides weaken only in proportion to the deterioration in quality that is seasonable. Leather is quiet, with no disposition to force sales.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 259, Canada 30.

COMMITTED MANY CRIMES.

Prisoner at St. Louis Confesses Numerous Murders and Robberies.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Andrew Kurrowski, for whose arrest a reward of $500 was offered some time ago in Chicago, is in custody here and has made a confession that he was a companion in crime of Marks and Van Dine, the Chicago "so-called car barn bandits," who were hanged last year. Kurrowski came from Memphis, where he said he had hidden $1,000 worth of booty.

"I came to St. Louis," he said, "to plunder and rob. I would have started out Wednesday night, but I was too sleepy. I have shot 15 men, some fatally. I have been in the reformatory at Pontiac, Ill., twice—once for robbery and assault to kill, and once for a street car hold-up in Chicago. I have been a bandit since I was 10 years old."

Chose Cold Place to Die.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—"Life without —— is not worth while and I am determined to end it." The above is the contents of a note left by a man who committed suicide in Lincoln park. The word after "without" had been erased. The note was signed "A resident of New York city." The suicide's name is supposed to be Julius Hopp.

Anti-Cigaret Bill Passes.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 4.—The senate has passed an anti-cigaret bill making it unlawful to own, sell or give away cigarets, cigaret wrappers or cigaret tobacco.

Running Meeting at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Feb. 4.—The Columbus Driving association will give a running meeting from July 10 to 15 inclusive, under the auspices of one of the Western Jockey clubs.

The Dead Line.

Outer—It's a dreadful responsibility to bring up a boy in the way he should go. Flouter—Dead easy. Just take good care he doesn't go the same way you go.—New York Times.

Dead counselors are the most instructive because they are heard with patience and reverence.—Johnson.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Apprehension concerning cold weather damage to germinating crops forced up above the dollar mark today the price of wheat for July delivery. Closing prices on the July option showed a net gain of ¾@½. Under heavy liquidation May wheat closed weak at a net loss of ½@⅝c. Corn and oats are unchanged. Final quotations: Wheat, July, $1.00⅛; May, $1.16¼@1.16⅜; corn, May, 44⅛; oats, May, 30⅜.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—FEB. 3.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 49½@50; new high mixed, 48@48½; new yellow ear, 52@52½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾@36; No. 3, 35@35¼; No. 4, 31½@35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No. 2, $11.75@12.25. No. 1 clover, $12.75@13; No. 1 mixed, $12.50@12.75; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 32@33; candled, 29@30; storage, 26@27.

Butter—Prints, 32@32½; tubs, 31½@32; dairy, 23½@24½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new 13@13½; Ohio cream, 12½@13; limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.25@5.55; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.50; fat smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.25@4; choice milch cows, $35@45; medium to good milch cows, $20@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers bulls, $2.75@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3@3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, $2@2.75; fair to choice stockers, $1.50@2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; heavy and thin calves, $3@6.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5.05@5.07½; medium weights, $5.05@5.10; best heavy yorkers, $5@5.05; good light yorkers $4.90@4.95; pigs, good to prime, $4.75@4.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers $5.75@6; good to choice mixed, $5.25@5.60; fair to good mixed, $3.75@5; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; lambs spring, $4@7.85.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tyler left Saturday for Toledo to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs F P. Drake and family have moved into their new residence in Plum street.

M. C. Broderick, division supervisor for the B. & O., is ill at his home in Grant street.

Mrs. E. A. Heckert l aves tomorrow for Buffalo, N. Y., to spend a month with her parents.

Oscar Kilway, a B. & O. fireman in the Holloway yards, is visiting relatives in the city.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs W. M. Reynolds, of 110 West Tremont street, Tuesday morning, a son.

Mrs. Evelyn McCue Wright, of Cleveland, is visiting her mother, Mrs B. McCue, at 66 East Main street.

Mrs. Frank S Bodle, of 31 Edwin street, left today for a v sit of several weeks in Ft. Wayne, Ind

Mrs. Frank Bodle, wife of a Wheeling & Lake Erie conductor, left Saturday morning for Butler, Ind., on a visit.

William Poe, a well known draughtsman of the city, will leave Saturday evening for California, where he has accepted a position.

Mrs. E. J. Hamill and Miss Mary Belle Hamill were the Massillon guests at a luncheon and card party given by Mrs. Edwin Heffelman in Canton on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mong returned Saturday afternoon from Erie, Pa. Mrs. Mong has been visiting at the home of her son, Charles A. Mong, in Erie, for the past seven weeks. Mr. Mong joined her two weeks ago.

B. L. Sites connected with the U. S. naval training ship "Yankee" is visiting F. W. Siffert, of this city. Mr. Sites has only recently returned to his home at Navarre after an extended trip on the "Yankee" to the West Indies and other tropical countries.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hirschberg gave a progressive pedro party at their residence, 16 South Cedar street, Friday evening. The prizes, a china cup and saucer, and a picture, were won by Miss Edith Reay and J. Linden Hoover. The out of town guests were Mrs. M. Hirschberg, of Newark, and Albert Kelley, of Cleveland.

Mrs. W. F Wagner entertained twenty schoolmates of her daughter, Miss Lucile Wagner, at the family home in Third street, Friday evening, at a masquerade party, the occasion being Miss Wagner's thirteenth birthday. Several games were played while the guests were masked The guests remembered Miss Wagner with many presents. The taking off of masks was great fun. A birthday supper was served.

TWO MEN KILLED.

An Accident on the B. & O. Near Uhrichsville.

Two men were killed in a railroad accident on the B. & O. Saturday morning at 8 o'clock between Midvale and Uhrichsville in an accident caused by a loaded car of ore in the middle of an eastbound freight train jumping the track and running into a car stationed on a siding. The two men were in the employ of a brick company and were loading brick into a car at the time of the accident. The names of the men were not known in Massillon. The main track was blocked and several cars were derailed and some turned on their sides. B. & O. trains were kept on time by having them pass around the wreck on a private switch of the brick company. All of the sectionmen between Massillon and Holloway were called to the scene to clear the track. The train was a heavy one made up mostly of steel cars loaded with ore and was running at a rate of ten miles an hour at the time of the accident. The train passed through Massillon at an early hour in the morning.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Edward Manning Hurt in an East St. Louis Factory.

Edward Manning, a Massillon man employed in a factory in East St. Louis, where railroad equipment is made, was seriously injured Friday morning while at work. The cause of the accident has not been learned here. A telegram to Owen Lynch, his stepfather, from the attending physician, stated that every rib was broken. A later telegram from Mrs. Manning asid: "Come at once. Edward is seriously hurt."

Mr. Manning left Massillon about three years ago and has been employed in a shop where frogs for railroad switches are made. It is thought here that he was caught in some machinery while at work. He has a wife and three children living in East St. Louis and one child living in Massillon.

Is it a burn? Use Dr. Thomas, Electric Oil A cut? Use Dr. Thomas Electric Oil. At your druggists

Coughs and colds, down to the very borderland of consumption, yield to the soothing healing influences of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER cure.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all ages and both sexes, affording permanent relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as, Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by DR. D. KENNEDY'S SON'S, Roudout, N. Y. $1.00 all druggists. Six bottles $5.00.

ANIMALS ASLEEP.

The Young and the Aged Should Not Be Wakened Needlessly.

That a baby once sound asleep must on no account be awakened is one of the cast iron laws of physicians and nurses But few people ever stop to consider that the same rule holds good with the young of every other animal. Hardly any one, even the professed lover of domestic pets, feels the slightest compunction about snatching up a puppy curled in a tempting furry tail, and a sleeping kitten is even more the butt for this species of rude imposition Sleep is regarded as a luxury for a little plaything of this kind, whose mission in life is to amuse and divert. So nobody makes any bones of waking it up either roughly or by a series of furtive caresses, and the sleepy mite often tries in vain for the rest that is so essential to its comfort and health.

Particularly is this the case where there are small children in the family. It is all very well to want to have a puppy to bring up with baby, but the puppy usually gets the worst of the bargain. Animals mature so much more rapidly than the young of the human race that by the time the baby is a lad of ten the puppy that grew up with him is an elderly dog. A dog of twelve is venerable, while a boy of twelve is in the heyday of boisterous animal spirits and a love of teasing. Aged animals, like very young animals, should be allowed their little snoozes and forty winks without risk of interruption.

The Charm of Good Teeth.

"There is beauty in extreme old age," sang Mr. Gilbert in "The Mikado," and no one will deny it who has gazed on the really picturesque figure of an old man or woman with bright eyes, beautiful white teeth and a cheery face framed with white hair, the whole suggesting a charm which is as distinctive in its way as the freshness of youth. Unfortunately, however, these characteristics are by no means as frequent as they ought to be, for nature makes the individual pay for every error he commits. Nowhere is the contrast between what is and what ought to be more apparent than in the case of the mouth. How seldom do we see an old man or woman with good, strong, shining, white teeth? Indeed it may almost be said without fear of contradiction that today the teeth of old age are artificial. This is manifestly due to improper treatment.—London Madame.

A Freak of the Wind.

Almost beyond belief is the story which comes from England of a trick the wind played not long ago on the spire of a Presbyterian church. It blew the steeple above the belfry some twenty-five degrees out of plumb, so that the spire pointed in a northwesterly direction, and it was feared that it would fall. When the next morning men were engaged in straightening it the wind veered around and blew it back to its original position. Of course it was necessary for the men to strengthen it and its supports, but the wind's freak made their work much easier.

Full of Business to the End.

Commercial Traveler (wrecked on a desert island to cannibals)—Well, since you're determined to eat me kindly do me one last favor. Use our brand of mustard for the sauce. It improves the flavor of all meat. It never molds or absorbs moisture. You'll find a sample box in my right hand coat pocket.

A Story of Tom Marshall.

Tom Marshall, Kentucky's famous wit, attended a phrenologist's lecture one night. Marshall had been drinking, and when he returned to his hotel after the lecture he drank more. The drink gave him belief in his phrenological powers, and he declared that he could "read" heads as well as the lecturer. So it was decided to test his skill upon some of the guests of the hotel. Both ladies and gentlemen assembled in the parlor, and Marshall, who knew most of them, furnished an hour's uproarious fun by hitting off their failings. When he had finished an empty headed dandy whose head had not been examined loudly and pompously called attention to the fact that Marshall had neglected him. "I beg your pardon, sir," said Marshall, "but you must really excuse me. I am too drunk to read small print by candlelight."—Argonaut.

Caterpillars of Sikim.

In the sal-tree forest of Sikim, in the tropical gorge of the Teesta, is one of the breeding grounds of the myriad butterflies that swarm over the country. A famous traveler says that in May and until the middle of June the tender leaves of the great sal-trees are literally alive with voracious caterpillars. The presence of these caterpillars in such overwhelming numbers is explained by the fact that they are distasteful to birds. Fowls that were offered them rejected them after a trial with disgust and went on wiping their bills for some time afterward. There are two species, one a bright coral and the other green with stripes. They can break their fall from the tall trees by letting themselves down on long silky threads.

PORT ARTHUR'S CAPTOR

Personality and Home Life of General Nogi.

CLOSE STUDENT OF WAR SUBJECTS

Japanese Military Commander Not a Looter, but a Man of Strong Character and Domestic Attributes. Great Lover of Horses — Incidents of His Career on the Battlefield. Parting With His Sons.

It was on the afternoon of Oct. 31, 1904, that I made my visit to the home of our devilish officer, General Nogi, who took on his shoulders the full burden of the siege of Port Arthur and whose commands, issued by the virtue of our august emperor, even then were drowning the thundering voices of the cannon and causing his soldiers to march, brave as full grown lions, upon the very bayonets of the enemy, says H. Yeiga, the Tokyo correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch.

General Nogi's home stands near Aoyma park, Tokyo, on the left hand side. It is a bamboo hedged house, something unique in Japan, and at the gate are two beautiful columns of stone, each with the name Nogi Kiten on it. Nogi translated means tree, and in front of the general's house stands a great old pine tree all alone, which the day I was there seemed to be beckoning to the wind with its green leaves and to be repeating the harsh voice of its owner as he gave commands to the army.

On the right hand side of the beautiful gate and a little way back there stands a small brick built stable, for General Nogi has ever been a famous lover of horses, and his one recreation since he became a warrior has been riding. Unlike many of our people, he is a fine horseman and sits his saddle with the cleverness of the best riders I ever saw in Central park when I lived in New York. Until he went to Manchuria he always kept four or five chargers in his stable. He never failed to ride daily nor to caress even those horses that remained behind, anxiously pawing for the honor of carrying their distinguished general swiftly and safely over the ground. Mr. Nogi is economical by nature and discipline, but when he resigned from the army some time after the war with China he begged that he be permitted to take his army horses home with him and feed them, saying that the government then would not have to spend money on them. That was the excuse he gave, but all his friends knew he made the offer because he could not bear to be separated from his beloved chargers. So you know why he has built a magnificent European stable, which is kept very clean and sweet, and takes such pride in giving his horses fine care.

After you pass the stable you walk through a tinely kept garden, showing numerous cherry trees, along a neat path to the left, and soon you come upon the general's home. It, too, is of brick, built in European style, and, like the stable, shows that Mr. Nogi is possessed of a progressive mind and believes that he and his family should have the best comforts that he can give without being at all extravagant.

Reaching the home, I walked up the broad white stone steps, which had just been scrubbed, pressed the electric button and was politely introduced into a most beautiful parlor. There was a round teak table in the center, with comfortable leather seated chairs placed artistically about, and above the table were suspended electric lights. On the front wall and almost covering it was a great map of Asiatic Russia and Manchuria. Hanging by the stove were the imperial decorations in frames, while on the shelves were stuffed birds, photographs of relatives and friends and cannon balls. Everywhere were bookcases, all filled with numerous military books and all looking as if they had been read over and over until their contents were known by heart, as my American friends would say. The floor was hidden by beautiful rugs, bear and tiger skins, while in the entrance were four ancient armor cases, a gift saddle spears of all sorts covering the walls and on the hatrack the general's red hats and other military hats, with gold bands, and several swords.

I was received by the hitsuji (caretaker), an old man of about fifty years After the ordinary salutations and in reply to my questions he politely informed me that the general's family consisted of his wife, Shidzo, forty-five years; Shouten, twenty-six years, first son, and Hoten, twenty-four years, second son. The elder son had graduated from the military school two years before, had joined the Second army and had ended with great honor and valor at Nanshan, where he was promoted to a lieutenant after death and decorated. The second son graduated December of last year, joined the cavalry and went to the front with his brother. The general departed soon after, and now the wife was at home with four servants.

So much the caretaker told me. Soon I learned that when Shouten was about to leave home in March he turned to his father and said:

"I am glad I am going to the front. There is no hope of my coming back, and I wish mother to take the best care of herself. If I die please praise my deeds. You no doubt will also go to the front, but we may fight in different places, so I will tell you goodby now. Father, shall we make a race for the good name we may secure on the battlefield?"

But before the father could answer Hoten spoke up enthusiastically:

"Let me go into the race also."

The general smiled and said:

"Well, it is well. The race of us three will be very interesting. We shall try to win the prize."

Some time later, when he, too, was summoned to fight for the emperor, the general said:

"In my house all three of us are soldiers. It may be possible that all three of us will die. But I do not want a funeral from my house until the war is ended. Then if all three of us are dead we shall have one funeral."

That is why there have been no ancestral rites performed yet for the two sons killed fighting for the glory and virtue of our august emperor.

When at the front General Nogi makes even the devils cry, but I learned that in his home his commands are not even heeded by the horses or dogs. He is very quiet and displays the same quality of sincerity in private that has ever marked him in public, and also perseverance and fortitude, two virtues that he possesses in great measure. There was never a moment when he was at home that he was not devoting his time to the study of war. He read constantly, with the war books piled about him. He was ever prepared for war, and every inch of him was for war when it came.

Politely asking that I be given some anecdotes of the general while on the battlefield, Mrs. Nogi very graciously consented.

During the China-Japan war General Nogi, after the capture of Kinchau, visited a field hospital, carrying two beautiful Chinese overcoats on his arm whose cost was many yens.

"These overcoats," he said to the surgeon in charge, "were given to me by Major General Yamaji, my superior, and I now give them to the hospital. I do not need them, and I want them used for the patients."

Then the general wrote in red ink on the coats, "Presented by Major General Yamaji to me and then presented by me for the use of the patients of this hospital."

"Even his kind words were warm clothing for the soldiers," said the surgeon after Mr. Nogi had gone.

It was while taking Kinchau that Mr. Nogi showed great coolness under fire. On Feb. 11, ten years ago, the great Ouchaushan fort was stormed. The enemy fired down from a great height on our soldiers, and it was difficult to march, but notwithstanding the general coolly led a company onward and took up a position just below the fortress, though the bullets were flying as thick as hail. Toward evening Mr. Nogi exposed himself to the enemy while making an observation, when suddenly a cannon ball struck a few feet from him, an explosion followed, and he was hid from sight. His anxious soldiers expected to find him killed or wounded, but when the smoke cleared away he was still doing his duty as if nothing had happened, and there was no trace of worry on his stern face.

Later on our victorious army took Talienwan, and while the soldiers were energetically repairing the forts and officers were planning and directing the work and engaged in noisy talk General Nogi stood erect and, looking toward the eastern skies with respect and shutting his eyes, cried with a flood of tears, thus showing his gratitude for the merit and greatness of the emperor whose virtue had made victory possible. Seeing the general so occupied, the noisy conference tables became serene, and all the officers cried also, when suddenly the general shouted in a great voice for the banzal of the emperor and led in the three cheers that followed.

After the China war the general went to Formosa as joint commander with Governor General Kabayama and aided in bringing about the pacification of the natives. At the celebration following pacification, which was held in the palace, one of the generals, holding a beautiful and precious goblet in his hands, asked General Nogi:

"Will you, too, take some souvenir to Japan?"

"What souvenir?" General Nogi asked.

The general replied: "Why do you ask what souvenir? Why don't you take something—this goblet, for example? Is it not beautiful?"

General Nogi flamed with anger. He cried, "I did not come here to steal," and, picking up an expensive dish, he broke it to pieces.

There was a pause. Then Governor General Kabayama laughingly turned to the company.

"Nogi is really a hero," he said.

The hour having come for my departure, I most politely bade all goodby, and as I walked down the neatly kept path through the beautiful gardens and past the neat brick stable to the entrance I realized that our great general is as great at home as on the battlefield.

Fire Alarms by Wireless.

It may be that wireless will enter almost every sphere of human activity, says a writer in the World's Work. In railroading there will be small excuse for collisions when an engineer can be overtaken between stations or when he can hear from a fellow engineer on the same track long before the fatal curve is reached. Already London is trying a wireless fire alarm system. Perhaps the device can even be made automatic by a thermostatically controlled attachment.

Effect of Japan's Victories on India.

The testimony of men on the ground is that even India has been aroused by Japan's recent victories in the far east, says the Boston Transcript, and that what no single voice by way of reproof or exhortation to the Hindoos could do has been done by Togo's fleet and Nogi's and Oyama's armies.

Less Smoking by Oriental Women.

Smoking is an innovation in western female circles, says Mary Cavanaugh in Rosary Magazine, but a fast dying custom among orientals.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Feb. 6, 1905:

LADIES.

Bancroft, Mrs, A. A.	Bernard, Mrs. J. J.
Kline, Miss Anna	Porter, Miss Alberta
Rishman, Miss ——	Snavely, Miss Rose
Wells, Mrs. Jenny	Wilmont, Miss Ida

Haney, Mrs Joseph Girt

MEN.

Brener, John	Callis, John
Cox, Jackson	Crawford J. E.
Goetz, J. J.	Weller, W. R.

Young, Wm.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS. P. M.

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when

Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes? Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. It's perfection. A surprise to the housewife. No trouble, less expense. Try it to-day. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Chocolate and Cherry. At grocers. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs for 25c.

Drop a quarter in THE INDEPENDENT want columns and get what you want

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.
Florence G. Miller's Admr. vs. T. W. McCue et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, February 18, 1905,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the Township of Lawrence, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as the southwest corner of Section Twenty (20), in Township One (1), Range Ten (10), of said county and state, and contains one hundred and sixty (160) acres. Located about one mile north of North Lawrence, on the Lawrence and Canal Fulton road.

Appraised at Eighty-Five Hundred ($8500) Dollars.

TERMS:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK McKINNEY, Sheriff.
TIBBALS & FRANK, Attorneys.

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

We Sell the Skinner's Satin. None Better Made.

If you thought the Ground-Hog's Shadow story bears any truth, and you put off buying that Coat and Fur piece until now, it is time you are changing your mind. Six weeks more of cold weather, eh? Well you certainly wont want to suffer with the keen winter air the next six weeks, when you can buy a Fine Stylish Coat and Fur Neck Piece at Humbergers' at such ridiculously Low Prices for the best styles and qualities.

One pound cake White Castile Soap 10c.

SPRING SUITINGS.

36-in wide, all wool, in Checks, Mixtures, etc at 50c yd.

See Our new Ombre Ribbons in the spring shades. F. P., the French Corset

Colgate's Violet Talcum 15c. Napier's Violet Talcum 25c.

A. J. Humberger Sons Co.

BUSTER BROWN

Has gotten into the

VALENTINES!

Come in and see him.

BAHNEY'S, - 20 E. Main St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

FOR RENT

FARM—Welker farm, situated 1 mile east of Massillon. Inquire of Hattie M. Welker, 6 N. Grape St.

HOUSE—Two room house with gas and city water at 3 6 W. Main street; possession given immediately; family without children preferred For particulars inquire at above number, or carrier No. 7 at postoffice.

HOUSE—Furnished or unfurnished; the Horner residence, 50 E Tremont St.; applicants will please apply on the premises or to Miss Gertha Horner at Bloomberg store

NOTICE to Fraternal and other organizations wishing good location an cheap rent in Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, can find it by calling on John Longheier, Sec'y of Trustees. 105 Muskingum St.

ROOMS - Four rooms; three on second floor and one on first floor, with gas and both kinds of water; convenient to all the leading works; people with children need not apply. Inquire at 80 Richville Ave.

WANTED

ENERGETIC, trustworthy man or woman to work in Ohio representing large manufacturing company; salary $40 to $90 per month, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Address with stamp J H. Moore. Massillon, O

POSITION by experienced lady stenographer and bookkeeper; best of references Address "L," care Independent.

SASESMEN of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line convenient to carry; good commission; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WOMAN To sweep and dust, half day every week. Apply to Mrs. Marks, Loeffler Blk., cor. Tremont and Erie Sts.

LOST.

MONEY—Wednesday afternoon, a $5 bill. Finder please return to Independent office.

SHOES—Pair of shoes on Main St., between Erie and Mill Sts. Finder please return to this office.

FOUND.

COAT and Vest; owner can have same by calling at B. C. White's, 36 Danner St., and paying for this adv.

MONEY—A sum of money; the owner can have it by proving property and paying for adv Isaac Conard, over Merchants bank, Mass. Phone 395.

FOR SALE.

MACHINE—Domestic sewing machine, in good condition, will be sold cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Watts, 300 W. Main St.

FOR SALE.

A CLEAN, up-to date stock of general merchandise; will invoice about $2,300; owner interested in other business; a very good business opportunity. Inquire at this office.

A GOOD PIANO for $38. How can we do it? We can't do it and live—long. So we're not going to do it long—just long enough to get moved into our new quarters, formerly the Miller Co store The Klein & Heffelman Co. 26 N. Market St Canton, O.

ABSTRACTS—The purchaser should be particular about the Abstract of Title. Accept only the most complete and dependable Trump Abstract Company, Eagle Blk., Canton, O

FARMS—30 acres for cash only, $1,600 47 acres, for cash only $1,700. 57 acres, part cash, $2,100. Good buildings and plenty of fruit on the 3 farms, 30 miles east of Cleveland. 248 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

FARM—Eighty acres well improved; 5 miles west of Massillon 1 mile southeast of East Greenville. It has a vein of best Massillon coal over 4 ft. thick. R. A. Pinn, 26 East Main St., Massillon, O.

HORSE—One good general purpose horse. Inquire at Candy Store, 68 W. Main St.

HORSES—One nice draught horse; two cheap drivers; several second hand buggies West Side Livery Wm. Bantz Prop.

HOUSES—4 new houses on South Erie, having 6 rooms and bath, furnace, city and cistern water, very cheap. S. Burd.

HOUSE—New house in desirable locality; complete in every part; electricity, furnace, hot water; good lot with fruit trees in bearing condition. Inquire Theo H. Foche, 144 East Oak St., or Warren E. Russell.

PROPERTY—A fine residence property on E. Main St A 7-room house with modern conveniences on S. East St. A good lot on Superior St. Bargains if sold at once. W. E. N. Hemperly, over 14 S. Erie St

RANGE—Wrought steel range; gas or coal; Sectional gas burner included; cheap. Inquire 128 E. Oak St

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESSMAKING—No 340 W. Tremont St., by Mrs W. H. Snyder; satisfaction guaranteed; Taylor system used. Massillon phone No. 522.

FURS of any description remodeled, repaired and relined by an expert furrier; also new furs for sale or order. H Simmons, McCurdy Blk., room 6-7, corner Tuscarawas and Walnut Sts., Canton, O.

I WANT persons to bring their shoes mending to No 11 E Tremont St Also sell findings and other useful articles. Agents wanted.

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